WEATHER
Sun in A.M.
And
Clouds in P.M.

Daily Worker

★★ Edition

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NO WAGE RAISES, GENERAL ELECTRIC HEAD DEMANDS

See Page 3

Industry Got $10 For Each $1 Raise

—See Page 3

Japan Tidal Wave Toll More Than 2,000

—See Back Page

Cops Play Goon In Philly Strike

GUILD'S PHILLY STRIKE: The cop at the left of the above picture is set to deliver a Sunday punch at a picket. The cop at the right grasps a picket by the hair as he roughs him up. These are scenes at the garage of the Philadelphia Record, as police and goons plow a path for published J. David Stern's delivery trucks. The CIO American Newspaper Guild called a strike on the paper when wage demands were refused. At left, police and goons rammed into Guild picket lines recently to "escort" a delivery truck from the Record garage. More than a dozen pickets were injured; one was felled by Stern's own auto.

WORLD EVENTS

War Spreads Over Northern Indo-China

Troops of the Viet Nam Republic in Indo-China yesterday were reported to be attacking French forces with increased fury at three towns north and south of Hanoi, according to United Press.

Exchange Telegraph Agency said it had been reported "in some quarters" that the Viet Nam forces were using tanks that presumagly had been left behind by the Japanese.

The UP dispatch reported an official source as saying that French troops cracked through the lines of the Viet Nam Republic forces and relieved besieged French garrisons but rebel operations are spreading over the whole of northern Indo-China.

French troop casualties at Hanoi were put at 50 killed and 15 wounded.

The heaviest fighting was in the towns of Bacninh and Whu Lang Thuong, about 30 miles north of Hanoi, and at Namdinh, 45 miles to the south.

A UN dispatch from Saigon, dated Saturday, said several hundred Viet Nam soldiers had been killed and that property had suffered heavily in the fighting, which started Thursday.

The Viet Nam forces, fighting for independence, have cut the road from Hanoi to the seaport of Haiphong, 30 miles to the east. This has hampered the movement of French troops and supplies for the last 48 hours.

A French press agency dispatch said fighting had not started yet at Tourane, 225 miles southeast of Hanoi, although the city was officially reported yesterday to be surrounded by Viet Namese. The press agency hinted that insurgents had hesitated to attack because of the strong French garrison in Tourane and because of French warships in the harbor.

The situation was officially regarded as serious in Paris. Military observers said France had small chance of holding Indo-China if the Viet Namese opened a full-scale revolution before French reinforcements arrive.

It was announced in the Assembly yesterday that Premier Leon Blum will speak today on Indo-China and the Viet-Nam revolt. It appeared that Blum's Socialist government was caught in the middle by the trouble, playing the unpopular role of mediator.

French Communists support Viet Nam independence and cooperation with France.

Marius Moutet, minister for overseas possessions, was expected to get off tonight on an emergency mission to Indo-China. He was scheduled to take off yesterady but was delayed by bad weather.

Moutet has been instructed to reach an agreement with Ho Chi Minh, president of Viet Nam, which would end the fighting "without abandoning any French rights in Indo-China."

Richest Man: The Maharajah of Indore, Sir Yeshwant Rao Holkar, whose income is $70,000,000 a year, is shown greeting his daughter, Princess Usha Dava Holkar (left), 12, as she arrived in Los Angeles from Wellesley, Mass., where she is a student. Shown with her is her nurse, Lovell Hennessy.

No Designs On USSR, Bevin Says

British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin said yesterday, "The war has left two great powers preponderant —the United States and Soviet Russia." In a radio report on his return to London from the Foreign Ministers and UN meetings, Bevin added, "Great Britain lies midway in geography and way of life."

Referring to charges by rebel laborites and trade unionists that Britain joined too closely with the U.S. against the Soviet Union, Bevin said "Britain does not tie herself to anybody."

He said, "We hold the hand of friendship and cooperation to all, for we believe profoundly that such friendship and cooperation between the great powers is the surest basis on which to build a peace for all time."

Political circles in Great Britain viewed the foreign secretary's statement as reflecting the profound influence of the laborite and trade union demand for friendly relations with Russia.

WORLD BRIEFS

POLAND REJECTS BRITISH INTERFERENCE

POLAND rejected Britain's interference in the Polish election campaign and charged that Britain was violating the Yalta and Potsdam agreements. It accused the British of breaking the agreements through supporting the Polish government in exile and its army as backing for the underground movement seeking to overthrow the Polish government.

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ARAB spokesman have indicated they will demand French and Spanish Morocco be restored to Arab sovereignty.

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SAUDI ARABIA'S crown prince Suad has accepted an invitation of President Truman to visit the U. S. and will leave Jan. 10, Standard Oil has the oil concession in Saudi Arabia.

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AUSTRALIA is planning to conduct antarctic explorations.

Vandenberg Sees Reich Treaty Hastened

WASHINGTON, D.C., Dec. 22.—Senator Arthur Vandenberg said yesterday the drafting of peace treaties for Germany and Austria would be hastened by "the obviously improved relations between the east and west."

The treaties will be the major topic at the Big Four Foreign Ministers meeting in Moscow beginning March 10. Their deputies meet in London next month for preliminary talks.

Vandenberg reported an exchange of views over the German and Austrian situations during the past month, referring to talks between Byrnes and Bevin and Molotov in New York.

That Vandenberg looks to the formation of a "small nation" voting bloc to back the U.S. position on Germany was indicated in his statement that the small nations should play the same part in this treaty as they did in the 21 nation Paris Peace, conference.

The peace treaties with the five former satellites of Germany were signed through mutual compromise and agreement among the Big Four.

This followed attempts by the Anglo-American alliance to rig the treaties through forming a voting bloc at the Paris peace conference directed against the Soviet Union and the new democracies of eastern Europe.

INSIDE COSTA RICA:

An Interview With the President

By Joseph Starobin

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica (via Airmail).—They began to assemble in the plaza of the Chamber of Deputies at 2 p.m., hundreds of school teachers, some of them with crosses hanging from shapely shoulders, many dressed in black, with braided hair draping Indian faces. The school-teachers of San Jose were up in arms that afternoon, and they were going to let their Congressmen know it.

At stake was a proposal to boost teachers salaries—there are 4,000 of them in Costa Rica—from the present figure of about $30 a month to a living wage of at least $50.

On the surface, this is just a problem for the teachers; at bottom however, Costa Rica is now going through a profound political crisis, because the raise of teachers wages involves a fundamental reconstruction in the whole tax system. And the line-up in this battle gives you an idea of what's what in this most advanced of the Central American republics.

The President of Costa Rica is a progressive figure, Teodoro Picado. His party, the National Republicans.

But Picado's forces are unable to maintain power without the support of Vanguardia Popular, the local Communist Party, led by its extremely able 37 year old, Manuel Mora.

He is a stocky man, built like a wrestler with the voice of a professor—mild but firm. His party has six seats out of the single-chamber legislature of 45; in fact, one of the Vanguardia Popular deputies is a young lawyer, Luis Carballo, the first secretary of the Chamber, who is also editor of the Communist weekly, Trabajo.

Ranged against this democratic coalition are three parties who have a minority of some 20 seats in the chamber. Since last February, they have boycotted the sessions, forming what they call a "Tribunal of Honor," in protest against the Picado-Mora coalition.

When the teachers first asked for a wage raise—not having gotten a thing in five years—the opposition applauded. The press here, which is more vitriolic against what they call the "Caldero-Communists" than our own Hearst press ever was at home, sang praises for the ANDE, the teachers national organization.

But they reckoned without Manuel Mora, and without Teodoro Picado. It so happened that Mora is the chairman of the Hacienda Commission, which began to study the tax problem. For many years, Costa Rica has had fiscal troubles because most of its taxes came from customs duties, some 87 million colones, that actually are paid by the people as a whole. Income taxes on the coffee plantation owners and business generally have been negligible, some 3 million colones ($525,000).

After a long study the President had proposed a measure of reform and Hacienda Commission had improved it, to boost income taxes and property taxes on the upper middle and wealthy coffee landowners and businessmen.

I talked to President Picado in his very modest office that looks like nothing so much as a converted garage. I asked him to discuss the uproar in the press that day, especially from the most reactionary sheet, called Diario de Costa Rica. Incidentally, when the editor of this paper, Otilio Ulate, recently returned from the U.S.A., he announced that he had the U. S. State Department's support. All Costa Ricans noted that this brazen statement was not denied by the U.S. ambassador here, Hallett Johnson.

The president — a heavy, tall man who looks like a rancher—said the uproar was logical. "I believe that we must have a tax reform on the principle that the rich should pay according to their wealth, and the poor according to their means."

Well, to shorten this story, the press has appeared with big ads by the Coffee Producers Association, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Agricultural Association, all of whom proclaimed that the nation was in danger.

But the teachers were not sleeping either. They crowded into the Chamber, and decorated the gallery with a huge sign, which inquired whether the "representatives of the republic" were going to "vote in favor of egotistical interests or in favor of justice and culture."

Now the opposition was in a quandary. If they continued their boycott, the tax reform was sure to pass. If they came out and fought, they would probably be licked, and 4,000 conservative teachers, as well as the whole nation, would have learned a thing or two.

Finally, one of them showed up; the rest are debating among themselves.

But Manuel Mora scored the first victory. In a two hour speech —factual, scientific, and caustic of the opposition—he defended his commission's bill and urged the Chamber to pass it. Thirteen times, by my count, the teachers (who are no friends of the Vanguardia Popular) broke into the speech with applause. And even the opposition deputy rose to congratulate Mora's presentation.

It's not fully clear what the outcome of this battle will be. The debate continues into next week.

Foil Plot to Overthrow Gov't

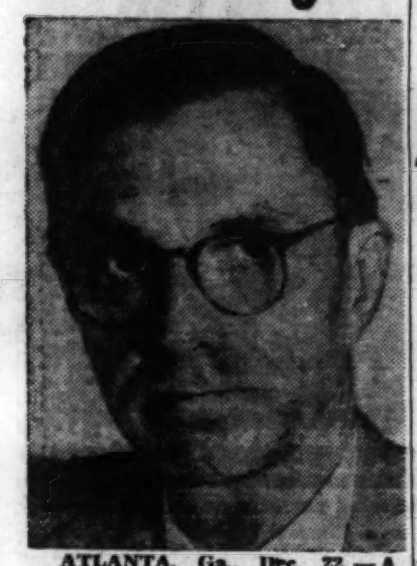
SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, (By Airmail).—A conspiracy to overthrow the progressive government here and assassinate Communist deputy Manuel Mora has been attributed to 60 leading business men and large landowners. They met secretly Friday night and appropriated 2,000,000 colones ($350,000).

The purpose of the plot rises from the great tax reform campaign led by Mora, head of the congressional committee. This committee is seeking to boost income taxes on the rich to pay increased salaries to 4,000 Costa Rican teachers.

Information of the conspiracy came through government intelligence and was made public at a mass meeting Saturday by Manuel Mora. Mora declared that any threat of revolution would meet the firm resistance of the Costa Rican people. The threat to Mora should not be taken lightly since five previous attempts have been made on his life. Late in November a bomb exploded, wrecking his home.

LABOR and the NATION

KKK Grieves For Talmadge



ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 22.—A wreath with a white ribbon bearing four gold "K's" stood near the head of Eugene Talmadge's casket as the body of the would-have-been-governor lay in state in the rotunda of the ancient state capitol today.

The letters stood for the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan.

The issue of succession is one that is up in the air here. According to the State Constitution Governor Ellis Arnall may continue until the next general election, to be held in 1948.

Talmadge backers will fight to block this and will try to elevate Talmadge's son, Herman, to the governorship.

No Wage Hike, Says GE Head

A one-year "moratorium" on wage increases was demanded yesterday by Charles E. Wilson, president of the General Electric Company, in a press interview. Wilson's interview was apparently given with the idea of spiking speculation that big industry was contemplating voluntary wage increases in order to forestall strikes.

While admitting that prices today are too high, Wilson threatened that industry would raise them still higher and would sabotage production if the labor movement persisted in asking for higher wages.

Ridiculing the report of Robert Nathan, prepared for the CIO, that industry can raise wages 25 percent without increasing prices, Wilson said that GE must raise prices by ¾ percent for every one percent wage increase. He failed to discuss, however, current profits of GE thereby dodging the main issue raised by the Nathan report.

GE's WILSON
No Moratorium on Profits

According to Wilson, GE now has a backlog of a billion dollars in orders and is producing at the rate of $900,000,000 a year, which is 100 percent above the pre-war figure. It employs 160,000 people, or 10,000 more than had been predicted at the end of last year.

"It is unfair to ask 140,000,000 Americans to accept even existing price levels," Wilson said. "We must apply ourselves to get prices down rather than to have further inflation."

The head of the largest electrical appliance trust wanted to leave the problem of price reduction to the "law of supply and demand." Supply, he implied, would be cut if labor insisted on wage increases.

BIG BIZ GETS $10 BACK FOR EVERY $1 RAISE

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22—Proof that American business took over $10 from the consumer for each $1 granted workers in wage increases is contained in an official but hitherto unreported CIO document obtained by Federated Press.

The document is the report of the CIO Wage Research Committee, composed of top researchers and economists of the national CIO and its affiliated unions. It was sidetracked to permit the now famous Nathan report to take the spotlight.

"On the basis of man-hours worked in August," the report said, "this would increase the annual wage bill by $1.7 billion.

"For the same period, wholesale prices of manufactured goods rose 22 percent. On the basis of production in August 1946, this price rise would increase the manufactured goods by at least $18 billion.

"For every dollar increase paid out in higher wages, manufacturers received $10.60 more through higher prices."

The report said that in 1947 U.S. manufacturing corporations will "make profits before taxes of $15.5 billion."

And unless industry bows to labor's demand for substantial wage increases, its 1947 profits after taxes, will be $9.5 billion, almost four times the pre-war record and about double the profits of the war years.

The report claimed that if industry profits before taxes were only $7.7 billion instead of $15.5 billion, it would come out with $5 billion after taxes. This would be what industry made at the height of the war and twice as much as it made before the war.

This would allow $7.8 billions for wage increases while still giving industry a record profit.

Preparing For Disarmament

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22. — Development of a 600-mile-an-hour model for future guided missiles equipped with explosives and target seekers was disclosed tonight by the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.

KING HARRY THE FIRST?

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—If President Truman frames his "State of the Union" message to meet the demands of the Republicans, he will be reducing the Presidency to the "ceremonial status" of King George of Britain, Sen. Glen H. Taylor, progressive Democrat from Idaho, said today.

TAYLOR

Truman is reported drafting his message to be presented to the new Congress soon after the opening of the session.

Taylor said Truman is under enormous pressure to write a message which will embody the Republican point of view. This, he said, was like the British system where the "King's speech" is written by the majority party.

Sen. Taylor demanded that Truman fight for the retention and expansion of the gains made under the New Deal.

"Issues and party lines should be kept clear," he insisted, so that the voters will "know if a Republican Congress rejects legislation for the common good."

1st of Billion $ Auto Portal-to-Portal Pay Suits to Begin Today

DETROIT, Dec. 22.—A stream of law suits totaling almost a billion dollars for portal to portal back pay claims against the large auto companies is expected to begin in Federal courts here tomorrow, CIO leaders announced.

R. T. Leonard, UAW-CIO vice president and national director of the union's Ford department said claims against the Ford Motor Co. will total approximately $270,000,000. Of this $250,000,000 will be asked for the Rouge workers alone.

The first of a series of court actions against General Motors Corp. was also scheduled tomorrow by Edward Lamb, CIO attorney, who handled the Mt. Clements (Mich.) Pottery Co. case which provided the basis for the claims.

Lamb said he would file for several million dollars on behalf of 8000 GM workers in Flint.

Claims for 22,000 workers totalling several million dollars will also be presented.

Presidents of UAW Chrysler locals will meet with UAW legal advisers this week to discuss their portal-to-portal claims.

The CIO United Steel Workers announced through their regional director Thomas Shane, they will file this week for back pay from more than 50 of the 70 steel firms the union has under contract.

Meanwhile the Dow Chemical Co., of Midalnd, Mich., became the first major corporation to settle the portal-to-portal pay claim. The Dow settlement achieved out of court by Local 1027 AFL United Mine Workers totals $4,056,000. It covered the company's Bay City plant which employs 4,000 workers.

Payments of the portal-to-portal back pay will be for the period of June 1, 1942 to Sept. 10, 1946. In addition veterans who worked for the company before entering the service will receive an additional $10 a month for every month they worked including their time in the service.

LIBERALS PROTEST WOR BAN OF FRANK KINGDON

Accusing radio station WOR of "keeping liberal commentary from the people," the CIO Political Action Committee, the Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions, and the National Citizens PAC today published a letter to the Federal Communications Commission, claiming WOR's refusal to retain news analyst Frank Kingdon on the air on a sustaining basis is a "direct contradiction of FCC principles."

Kingdon was dropped from his 6 p.m. daily news commentary spot by his sponsor on Dec. 20, after the station had refused to grant the sponsor's plea for a better time.

The letter to the FCC says WOR "features an array of reactionary commentators like Fulon Lewis, Jr., Henry J. Taylor and Upton Close at good evening times" and WOR listeners get "a one-sided interpretation of the news."

"We intend," concludes the letter, "to present the issues of this situation to the general public and members of our organizations so that they may join in the fight for a truly free and democratic radio in America."

The letter was signed by Jack Kroll, director of the CIO Political Action Committee, chairman Jo Davidson of the Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions, and executive vice chairman C. B. Baldwin of the National Citiens Political Action Committee.

The organizations said the Kingdon case was but one in recent months that indicate broadcasters are determined to bring about "a cleaning out of liberal commentators."

They cited discharges by the National Broadcasting Company of John Vandercook, Robert St. John, Don Hollenbeck and Don Goddard, and the firing of six local commentators by station FKI in Los Angeles which, they said, was criticized by 10 west coast congressmen as "an effort to censor the news."

AYD STATE ORGANIZATION WINDS UP CONVENTION HERE

A plan of action for youth in the coming year was outlined over the weekend by the 310 delegates of youth and fraternal clubs from all over New York State at the second state convention of the American Youth for Democracy.

The conference called for:

- **An investigation of N.Y. City housing to prevent another Amsterdam Ave. tenement disaster.**
- Picketing next weekend of the motion pictures "Song of the South" and "Abie's Irish Rose" for using racial and religious caricatures.
- **A youth delegation to go to Albany in February to demand state education, housing and other legislation affecting youth.**

The convention wound up last night with a forum at the NMU hall. Speakers were Dr. Herbert Aptheker, Ed Strong, Dr. Harry F. Ward and Elizabeth Gurley Flynn.

New officers elected were: chairman, Leon Strauss; vice presidents, Everett Thomas, Frances Galotta and Dez Callan; treasurer, Marty Mellman; organizational secretary, Harry Rosen and executive secretary, Leon Wofsy.

NATIONAL SCENE

TB SERUM GOOD, BUT REST IS NEEDED, TOO

Streptomycin is the first drug to show any significant results in the treatment of tuberculosis but it will not eliminate the need for prolonged rest in the treatment of the disease, Dr. J. Burns Amberson, chairman of the executive committee of the New York Tuberculosis and Health Association, said. Streptomycin has shown "striking effects" in some carefully selected cases of tuberculosis. Experience with the drug thus far had indicated, however, that it is of little use in cases of pulmonary tuberculosis except possibly those which are very acute and of recent origin, he said.

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AN EARTHQUAKE shook the southwestern section of the Los Angeles metropolitan area, but caused no damage, the Sheriff's office reported. The shock was small but shook several buildings slightly.

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LESS THAN HALF of the nation's ex-GIs will get any benefits from the GI Bill of Rights, according to VFW commander Omar Ketchum. Until its recent national convention this had been used by the VFW as an argument in favor of a federal bonus. The demand was scuttled at the convention.

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ST. PAUL TEACHERS agreed to end their four-week strike and accepted the city charter commissioners' draft of a proposed charter amendment. The action was announced by the AFL Teachers Joint Council.

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Rep. Jesse P. Wolcott, (R.-Mich), said President Truman's removal of controls on building materials eliminated the need for quick action by the new Republican-controlled Congress. Wolcott, slated to become chairman of the House Banking and Currency Committee, said his group still will go ahead with an investigation of the housing shortage but will not be under "pressure."

City Can Build 27,000 Homes, Report Shows

By Dick Greenspan

The City of New York can legally borrow or issue bonds for sufficient money to build at least 27,000 new homes even at present high costs. This money, amounting to more than $297,000,000 is in addition to the $21,000,000 the city has already borrowed or guaranteed in bonds to have homes erected.

The Housing amendment to the State constitution, adopted in 1938, gave cities the power to incur debts for housing equal to two percent of the assessed valuation of real estate in the city. In New York this amounts to $319,169,882.33, according the Comptroller's office.

Thus far says the "Report on the City's Debt-Incurring Power and Unreserved Margin" as of July 1, 1946, issued by the City Comptroller's office, the city has only borrowed $21,864,664.31.

This leaves $297,305,218.02 still to be spent.

The $21,000,000 already borrowed for low rent housing will be paid back to the city by the rentals over a period of years.

All that the City actually puts out for low-rent housing is enough money to keep the rents low. This usually amounts to from three to three and a half percent yearly of the loan or bonds issued.

This applies to low cost housing. For housing for middle income income groups — those who can afford to pay $12.50 a room—the city would not have to lay out a penny.

ENOUGH FOR 5,000

As a matter of fact, the Mayor has had before him for some months a City Housing Authority plan for 5,000 such units—called unsubsidized units which would rent at approximately $12.50 a room.

Nor is the city's borrowing power for housing being used the quickest way to provide housing for veterans—the fixing up of boarded up tenements. This takes three to six months compared with about two years for permanent housing.

The most conservative sources estimate that 10,000 of these units are good enough to fix up and use for a few years. The cost for doing this is approximately one-third the cost of erecting a new building—and much less materials and labor is needed.

The state-financed rehabilitation program provides enough money to fix up 1,700 such dwellings. Thus there are at least 8,300 units which won't be touched.

But New York's housing problem is so great that even if all of the City's available borrowing power were put into use it still would provide just a little more than one-tenth of the apartments needed by the 264,500 families who are at present living either doubled-up or in other uncomfortable quarters.

Private enterprise alone has proved itself unequal to the task of building homes for the homeless, to say nothing of doing something about the 596,600 broken-down apartments which Edmond B. Butler, New York Housing Authority head on June 5th said had to be replaced.

If New York City is to get sufficient and decent housing the state and federal governments will have to pitch in with additional money.

Blaze Routs Guests

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 22. — A three alarm fire routed at least 550 persons from the Kentucky Hotel today, but the blaze was brought under control quickly and no one was reported injured.

Firemen said the fire was confined to the ninth floor of the 15-story hotel. Heavy smoke drove guests to the lobby and streets.

Fair Employment Practices: Labor and civic leaders from all parts of Michigan brought in 150,000 signatures on petitions to have a state Fair Employment Practices Act enacted on the law books, but Republicans in Lansing are attempting to thwart the signers' desires. Shown, left to right, bringing in the names, are: Rev. Charles Hill, NAACP; Jack Raskin, Civil Rights Congress; Richard Heikinen, Wayne County CIO Council; W. G. Grant, UAW International representative; Tracy Doll, chairman, Wayne County PAC; Pete Kaspus, chairman, Ford Local 600 FEPC committee.

GOP Try to Scuttle Mich. FEPC Meeting Strong Resistance

FAIR HIRING DRIVES MAKING HEADWAY

DETROIT, Dec. 21.—A mighty wave of anger and protest is sweeping through hundreds of organizations here at the action of Republican State Attorney General Foss. O. Eldred in junking 175,000 signatures obtained in 30 days to put a Fair Employment Practices Act on the Michigan statute books.

Practically every county clerk in Michigan's 82 counties has received petitions. 150,000 were filed in Wayne County (Detroit) alone.

For years labor and progressive forces have sought to get an FEPC law on the statute books. But in every case it was scuttled before it could reach the floor of the Legislature. Sparked by the Civil Rights Congress more than 300 organizations embracing every section of the people launched the petition drive this fall for FEPC and in 30 days, from Nov. 6 to Dec. 6 obtained more than enough petitions.

According to law, the FEPC Bill must go to the legislature and be introduced by the Secretary of State. But the reactionary GOP brain trust in Lansing seeks to hamstring the movement before it hits the floor of the Legislature by declaring it illegal and invalid.

The GOP claims that across the top of the petition should have been a title stating the meaning of the petition. Yet such a title was originally on the petition and the Secretary of State and the State Attorney General both declared it was not necessary, approved the form of the present petition and said it met the legal requirements.

What the Republicans figured was that it was impossible to get 135,000 signatures in 30 days. But the State FEPC committee answered that with 175,000 signatures.

Richard T. Leonard, UAW-CIO vice president, chairman of the UAW-FEPC committee said the union would fight this issue to a finish. "If anyone thinks," said Leonard, "that our members are going to stand idly by and see yeoman work, such as was performed, being scuttled by a legal technicality initiated by a GOPer, then they have another think coming."

"The people of the state of Michigan, in hundreds of thousands, signified their desire that FEPC come to a vote in the incoming Legislature and be incorporated as a law in our state. This sudden discovery at the eleventh hour is viewed by the entire labor and progressive movement, Negro and white, with suspicion and alarm."

Strong drives are under way to enact FEPC legislation in a number of northern states when legislatures convene next month. Reports to the Commission on Law and Social Action of the American Jewish Congress reveal state campaign committees are already functioning in Connecticut, Illinois, Michigan and Pennsylvania, while Indiana, Ohio and Rhode Island are now organizing and bills are being readied for Maryland, Oregon, Colorado, Minnesota and West Virginia.

The Connecticut Fair Employment Practices Committee has opened an office in Hartford and has begun organizing on a statewide basis. Henry R. Silberman, New England regional director of the American Jewish Congress, has been acting as chief consultant to the committee which includes representatives of the AFL, CIO, NAACP, AVC, Connecticut Council of Churches and local Jewish community groups.

Gilbert Gordon, Midwest regional director of the Commission on Law and Social Action of the AJC, has drafted a strong FEPC Bill for Illinois and has been appointed legislative director of the Illinois FEPC Council. Wide organizational support has already been mobilized.

The Pennsylvania Committee for FEPC, after studying a number of bills, has selected a measure presented by the American Jewish Congress Regional Director for introducton in the session of the General Assembly beginning Jan. 7.

In Rhode Island bills have failed of passage twice in the past, but the outlook this year is considered favorable, particularly in contrast to a number of other industrial states where rural legislators predominate. With a Democratic Governor and House (where a bill passed last year on a voice vote), the problem is primarily one of gaining six or eight votes in the Republican Senate.

An administration-approved FEPC measure for Minnesota was in the offing as those close to Governor-elect Luther Youngdahl indicated the new Chief Executive would seek sueh legislation when the 1947 legislature convenes in January.

Ohio and Indiana are also organizing statewide committees and readying legislation. In Oregon a Committee for a Fair Employment Practices Act has been formed to press for the enactment of legislation in that state. In Colorado the Denver Unity Council is laying plans for the introduction of a state FEPC bill in the legislature in January.

What FEPC Means

WHAT IT DOES:

Makes it illegal to discriminate against a person in employment because of his race, creed, color or national origin; or for a labor union to discriminate against any member or applicant for membership; or any such discrimination in any help wanted advertisement or any application for employment.

TO WHOM IT APPLIES:

Only to employers of eight or more persons and labor unions.

PENALTIES

Any person, employer, or labor organization who violates this act shall be punished by a fine of not more than $1,000 or by imprisonment of not more than six months, or both.

XMAS EVE DANCE

Sponsored by CHARLES FERGUSON CHAPTER UNITED NEGRO and ALLIED VETERANS

at CLUB "65" PENTHOUSE

13 ASTOR PLACE, N. Y. C.

TUESDAY, DEC. 24

STARS: Kenneth Spencer, Muriel Gaines, Fred Robinson, Betty Mayes, David Brooks, Timmy Rogers, Hope Foye, Brown Dots, Jack Guilford, Kilroy, Paul Liverts Orchestra

Subscription: $1.50 at the door • Tickets $1.20

TICKETS ON SALE: Office of United Negro and Allied Veterans, 2143 Seventh Ave.; Jefferson Bookshop, 575 Sixth Ave.; AYD National Office, 150 Nassau St.; Workers Bookshop, 50 E. 13th St.; Club "65" Bookshop, 13 Astor Pl.

ATTENTION COMMUNISTS!

Highway — Midwood — Flatlands Sections

SUB RALLY

MONDAY, DEC. 23, 8:30 P.M.

Main Speaker:

JOHNNY GATES

Member, National Committee CP, USA

APERION MANOR, E. 9th St. and Kings Highway

We have pledged 630 subs by Monday. Bring in all subs to this meeting.

(H'YA DOING, FLATBUSH?)

ATTENTION: ALL COMMUNIST PARTY BRANCH, SECTION AND COUNTY EXECUTIVES!

Functionaries Meeting. Keep Open

Monday, January 13th——8 P. M.

MANHATTAN CENTER, GRAND BALLROOM

311 W. 34 Street, near 8th Avenue

A Meeting of Special Importance Will Be Held On

THE COMMUNIST POSITION ON THE NEGRO QUESTION

Speaker: ROBERT THOMPSON

Chairman Communist Party, New York State

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Ausp. N. Y. State Committee, CP (Admission by Invitation Only)

THIS XMAS . . . GIVE

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Student Vets at CCNY Pay $100 Month for Food, Room

Student Veterans living in Army Hall dormitories run by the College of the City of New York are paying more for room and board than students at Yale, Princeton, Columbia, New York University and the University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA) a survey by Army Hall veterans reveals.

OUTSTANDING among the entrants in the annual "Miss Poinsettia" contest at St. Petersburg, Fla. is shapely Aileen Sonja Adler, 17, of Huntington, L. I.

The 650 vets living at the Hall who attend CCNY and Columbia are being gouged of $100 a month for room and board while they receive only $65 a month subsistence under the GI Bill of Rights.

Citing figures, the survey, issued by the CCNY Veterans Association and the American Veteran Committee chapters at CCNY and Columbia, shows that four men living together in a small room must each pay five dollars a week for the room alone.

However, a student vet living in dormitories run by NYU pays only $3.53 sharing a room with just one other student. At Columbia dorms it's $4 per week each, for four in a room; Yale charges $4.68 each for two in a room.

Army Hall located at 137 St. and Convent Ave., charges $6.50 a week per man for two in a room—while Princeton only charges $5.15 for the same accommodations.

HIGH PRICED CHOW

Chow rates at CCNY dorms amount to approximately $13.30 per week, it is disclosed, while rates at Columbia are $10.80, and at Princeton, $10.32.

Army Hall vets are most envious of UCLA students. The UCLA men are charged an average of $12.50 a week for room and board. Thus the Hall men pay nearly 100 percent more.

Responsible for the high prices, both students and faculty agree, is the City of New York.

Since the Hall is self supporting, CCNY officials who run the place maintain the prices they charge the students are just enough to cover expenses.

are the cost of rent and maintenance

But included in these expenses for 46 CCNY classrooms located in the Hall. Because the City hasn't appropriated any funds for these classrooms the burden is put on the students in the form of high rent and food prices.

Thursday a student vet committee of five met with Paul Ross, the Mayor's administrative secretary, and presented a petition with 2,500 names demanding the City appropriate funds for the cost of rent and maintenance for the 46 CCNY classrooms.

REPORT TO MAYOR

Ross told the vets representing the CCNY and Columbia AVC chapters and the CCNY Vets Association, that he would make his report to the Mayor and they were to contact him Jan. 3.

William C. Davis, Army Hall director has promised the students that if sufficient funds are forthcoming from the Board of Estimate City—room rates will be cut 25 percent.

The high costs at Army Hall and low GI Bill subsistence allowances may mean that many of the vets will have to leave school and "for nearly all it means hardship," the students maintain.

The vets aren't missing any angles in fighting for a fairly decent existance. They are aiming to go to the state for additional funds for student vets, and at the same time are fighting for higher Federal subsistance rates of $100 a month for single vets, $125 for those married, with an added demand of $10 for each child.

Macy's Plays Scrooge

BUT THERE'S NO HAPPY ENDING FOR XMAS-RUSH EMPLOYES

By a Macy Worker

The guy who wrote the "Night Before Christmas" describing a night of expectant joy, never worked in a department store. Santa visits the store on Christmas Eve, to be sure, but instead of a sack, he carries an axe.

In Macy's, he carries an axe

The axe is for the thousands of temporary workers hired to work the Christmas rush. They are hired at minimium rates and marked expendable by the hiring fleshpots of the stores. The excuse given for the low wages, 60 cents an hour at Gimbels for example, is that after all, the temporaries' are hired with the knowledge they will be fired on Christmas eve. These transient workers can't possibly depend on the store job for their living so what can they expect from us, asks management.

PIN MONEY

An A&S employment ad tried to lure prospective Xmas workers by picturing the store as a place where a mah-jong bored housewife can meet charming, new friends. And besides, it added in small print, the jaded housewife could make some pin money, too. The use of the term "pin money" to describe A&S salary was the only truth in the ad, of course.

And R. H. Macy annually uses a high pressure campaign to ensnare Xmas workers. Posters on 34th Street remind passerby that they, too, can join the toilers behind the counters. Jsing the siren song of Xmas shopping, the posters point out that if you'd like to save enough to buy a $13.95 pressure cooker as a Xmas gift, Macy's has a brilliant plan to aid you. Just come in and work at Macy for eight maddening weeks.

Within the store, a Xmas "brigade," contest is run, a chance on a 1947 Ford, being given those workers who will risk alienating their friends by inducing them to work at Macy's over Xmas. No one knows better than a management long experienced in wage chiseling, the inducements necessary for people to work for peanuts.

NO DEBS HERE

Unfortunately, for all concerned, the average Xmas temporary can not live on peanuts. Contrary to those gay ads, Park Avenue dowagers do not work in department stores to kill the wearisome weeks to Xmas eve.

The temporary is more often an outcast of the employment market like almost every other worker in the substandard department store industry. He or she came to work in a department store because it was impossible to find other employment. He or she urgently needs the meager salary to exist on or to contribute to the support of a family.

Tom is an unemployed radio singers, hired by a store for Xmas. He's worked for stations all over the country. He came back to New York City and could not make a connection. Now, he's selling towels at $26 in a department store. Tom frankly admits that he grabbed at a Xmas job because a sick mother needs support of some sort.

Mickey, another department store temporary, is a vet out of the Army six months. When he got out, he took it easy for a while, then hit the pavements after a job. Like tens of thousands of other New York vets, he found there was very little room for him in the society he had fought to defend.

XMAS CLEARANCE

So Mickey finally wound up in the cesspool of the hopeless, the department store, pushing a truck through the jam and aisles. His main ambition now is to hang on to his $27 a week job after Dec. 25.

Year round department store workers also used to be the victims of wholesale Xmas eve firings until they got wise and organized into unions all over the city. Until everything that walks, creeps or crawls into a store signs a union card, managements will victimize groups like the temporaries.

Meanwhile, on Dec. 24 at 6 p.m. the armies of temporaries will check out through the employment offices, most of them to begin the search for work once again. Management has cleared its Xmas stock of humans for the year!

I.W.O.

IWO — stands for the International Workers Order, an interracial labor fraternal organization composed of General Lodges and nationality group societies. Our Order provides insurance protection and a program of activities for people's culture, social security and peace.

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The IWO provides Term insurance, Whole Life, Paid-up-at-65, Endowment and children's policies and sick benefits, as well as medical care in some large cities.

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JOIN

Join our great American brotherhood, enjoy its benefits, give your support to its progressive aims.

★

For further information write

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Science Notebook

SCIENTISTS MAKE SNOW

By Peter Stone

HOLLYWOOD HAS BEEN producing snow-storms for years, but actually man-made snow, every bit as real as that which makes for a white Christmas, was produced for the first time, only last month.

Scientists flying in an airplane over Greylock Mountain in Massachuetts, conducted experiments with a cloud three miles long, and were successful in transforming the cloud into snow.

Dr. Vincent J. Schaffer, dropped pellets of dry ice (solid carbon dioxide) into the cloud. The transformation was quick. Within two minutes streamers of snow began to pour out of the base of the cloud. Reporting on his observations, the scientist said that before he dropped the dry ice, the cloud showed the typical iridescent effects when he looked through it at the sun. But after seeding it with the pellets of carbon dioxide, he flew below the cloud and noticed snow crystals glinting in the sunlight. Mr. Schaefer had performed similar experiments in a labortory cold chamber, before testing his technique on clouds.

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CONTRARY TO general opinion snow is not frozen rain. When condensation takes place in the air, and the particles become heavy enough to sink through the air, the process is called precipitation. If the air is saturated above freezing temperature, the product is rain; if below freezing; snow.

Rain and snow bear the same relation to each other as do dew and frost. As in the production of frost so in snow, the water vapor of the air passes at once from a gaseous condition to that of a solid. Snowflakes are actually crystalized water vapor, and are built up on patterns resembling six-rayed stars. The size of a snowflake, as well as the exact pattern is apparently dependent upon the temperature at which the flake was formed.

(If raindrops pass through increasingly colder air in their fall, and are frozen into small pellets the product is sleet. This is most likely to occur in winter, when the land is colder than the air above it. Sleet is frozen rain.)

Since a large percentage of the annual precipitation of the northern states falls in the form of snow, which subsequently helps to feed the spring floods and crops, it is more than a matter of academic interest to measure snowfall, and to produce new techniques for getting more snow. Often the snow melt in these areas is sufficient to cause floods, and cause considerable loss of life, and property damage.

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SNOW IS an effective insulator against heat and cold. All snow contains as much as 10-35 percent air, which makes it excellent for keeping the warmth of the soil in, and the cold air out. It has been found that there is as much as 51 degree difference between levels 3 feet above the snow surface and 7 inches below it. This snow blanket effect has been employed by eskimos on building their igloos. Once the igloo is built, only a small fire will maintain the temperature, no matter how cold it is outside.

Such an insulating snow blanket saves the soil in the Great Lakes region from freezing. Early in December severe frost may freeze the soil down to about 30 inches. Fortunately snow falls by the end of the month and protects the earth from further damage. The soil remains in this condition for the rest of the winter, despite the severe colds of January and February. With the coming of the spring thaws, the covering snow blanket aids in shortening the period for proper functioning of the topsoil and subsoils.

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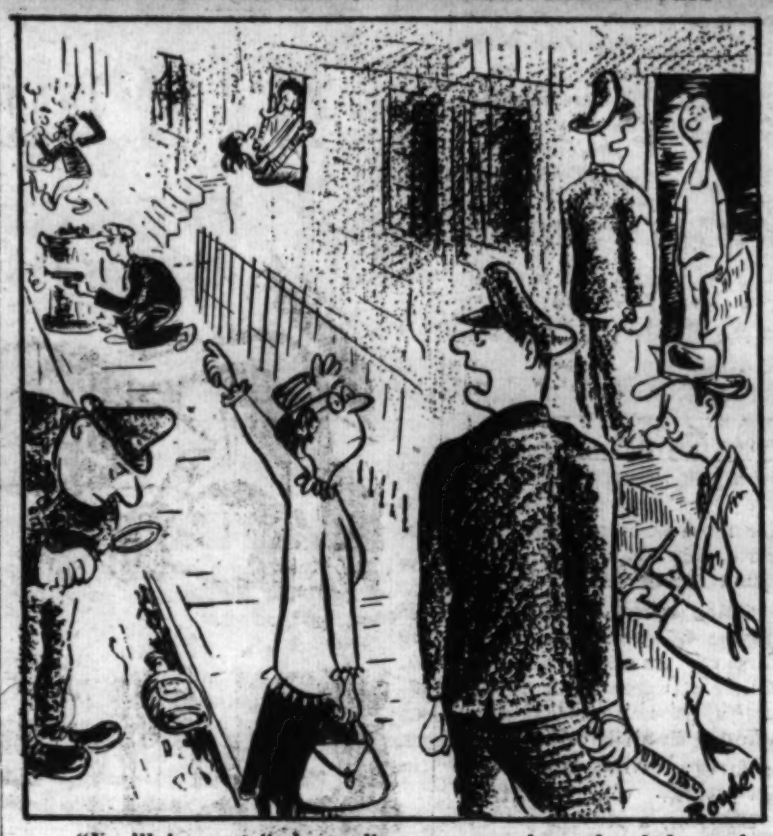
THE SCIENTISTS feel that Schaefer's work can be applied in winter to produce snow in regions where there are clouds which fail to precipitate. This will store a supply of moisture for the spring months, to feed irrigation and water-power projects. Dr. Irving Lanamuir suggests that dangerous ice-forming clouds can be broken up for better flying conditions. He also foresees possibilities of preventing snowfalls over cities by breaking up such clouds before they get to urban areas, and thus alleviate the problem of snow-removal.

Who said "that nobody does anything about the weather?" Dr. Schaefer's work shows that man can reach into the skies, and bring their "mysteries" down to earth.

Man-Made Meteor: Commanding Officer of the U.S. Army Ordnance Proving Ground, White Sands, N. M., Lt. Col. Harold R. Turner placed a "manufactured meteor" into the warhead of a V-2 rocket just before it is launched into the sky. The meteors were ejected from the warhead at 10-second intervals and after an altitude of 120,000 feet had been reached, and set a new world's altitude record of 114 miles. The experiment was conducted by Johns Hopkins University.

PESTBROOK WIGLER, ROVING REPORTER



"You'll have to find a policeman somewhere else, lady—we're assigned to get something on Marcantonio."

ECONOMIC ISSUES

BIG DIVIDEND HARVEST

By Labor Research Assn.

EARLY LAST YEAR we referred to the Wall Street expectation of higher dividend payments in 1946. Large corporate cash resources and accumulated, as well as current profits, we said, would make possible a substantial increase in "distributions" to stockholders.

We also reminded readers of our **Economic Notes** that most corporate dividends are paid to persons earning more than $5,000 a year. That leaves out most of us. In fact, a prewar government study showed that 61,000 persons (0.047 percent of the population) received one-half of all divicends paid to stockholders.

Leading business papers are very happy about this "dividend flood," as they call it. Business Week (11/30) tells us that "With 1946 corporate profits likely to come close to hitting $12 billion, the highest in history, unusually generous Christmas treatment is anticipated for many stockholders."

It predicts "handsome year-end dividend declarations by the many companies" in the chemical, tire and rubber, textile, drug, paper, motion picture, building supply, food, retail store and other industries which have shown "sensational postwar earnings gains."

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LISTS of increased and "extra" dividends paid out this month have been reported in most of the financial papers. These extras are not only increasing the purchasing power of stockholders. They are being used by some companies to preach the blessings of "free enterprise" to their joyful recipients.

The **Wall Street Journal** reported the other day (12/17) that the "Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., in mailing out a 25-cent extra dividend to stockholders over the week-end, enclosed the first of a series of articles, on the American competitive system which appears in the firm's emplcye publications."

It was just a coincidence that on the same day the Department of Justice announced it would soon launch a wave of suits against the petroleum industry. Socony-Vacuum has been involved in previous suits of this type. For its interpretation of what constitutes a "competitive system" happens to vary widely from that of Wendell Berge and his associates of the anti-trust division.

Same issue of the **Wall Street Journal**, discussing the profits of department stores that have been waxing fat on the holiday gift business, observes: "The Street expects generous distributions by a number of these companies in coming weeks as record earnings are anticipated."

Reports for the first nine months of this year already forecast a pleasant year for stockholders. A compilation of payments made in the first nine months on 923 common stocks listed on the N. Y. Stock Exchange showed a rise of 13 percent over the like period of last year. And over 40 percent of the companies made larger payments to stockholders this year than last, while another 35 percent maintained their payments at the level of 1945.

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ON THE WHOLE, it is now expected that total payments for 1946 by all reporting corporations will be in the neighborhood of $5 billion, well over a billion dollars more than the prewar year 1939, when the total was only $3.8 billion.

And regardless of what happens to production and business in the near future and no matter how large the ranks of the unemployed may grow in the coming depression, the dividend total is expected to hold up.

As one business weekly put it recently, "dividends will tend to resist any business decline, since corporations added to reserves during wartime, instead of paying out increased profits." Thus they have more to hand out even when business recedes, just as in the crisis and depression of 1929-32 dividends were maintained when wages dropped and business indexes dipped.

On the whole it looks like a very merry Christmas, and post-Christmas season as well, for corporate stockholders.

Press Roundup

Shirer Assails Defense of Greek Fascists

THE HERALD TRIBUNE'S William L. Shirer takes Herbert Hoover to task for speaking of the present Greek regime as "a bastion of freedom for men . . . an outpost of Western civilization." Noting the uncritical reception premier Constantine Tsaldaris received in this country, Shirer says: "The sad truth is that the state of affairs in Greece is most lamentable, and that Premier Tsaldaris himself bears a heavy responsibilty for a reactionary dictatorship that has become so cruel, so oppressive, so violent, so Fascist in character that the American people, if they became aware of it, might even show a little anger and resentment." Charging that UNRRA and relief supplies are diverted only to adherents of the Monarchist reaction in Greece, Shirer concludes: "The American people — and the Greek people—should not be swindled in so worthy a cause."

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THE TIMES correspondent in Yenan, China reports that most Americans who have visited Red China "have found matters of law and order, public health, equitable distribution of food and wealth . . . carried out with greater earnestness and success than elsewhere in China or in most of Asia." He also finds "there is one thing that seems sure: the civil war is neither of their (Communists) making nor to their liking."

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THE JOURNAL - AMERICAN'S Karl H. Von Wiegand assails the United Nations for creating "the menace of revolution and civil war . . . in attempting to force the Spanish people to overthrow Gen. Franco." Hearst's dean of pro-Axis correspondents, also bewails the use of German prisoners by France and the Soviet Union to repair some of the devastation they wrought in those countries.

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PM'S Leslie Roberts writes from Canada that pressure from American military authorities to convert Canada into a military base against the Soviet Union is resented by the Canadian people. He says: "Canada's relationship to the Soviet Union is undergoing a sharp change, and the change results from pressures on the Dominion from the south. The so-called Spy Trials no longer reflect Canadian official opinion towards the USSR, but have been an embarrassment in more ways than one. Today External Affairs Minister St. Laurent who, as Minister of Justice, inaugurated the spy drive, makes speeches to note the growing friendship of neighbors at the top of the world."

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THE SUNDAY NEWS still thinks a tragedy of the war was our alliance with Soviet Russia. The News would willingly have had a couple of million Americans lose their lives rather than be friendly with Russia.

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THE SUNDAY MIRROR'S Ruth Alexander invokes religion to support capitalism and her propaganda in favor of economic anarchy.

WORTH REPEATING

A CIO News editorial discusses labor's need of a wage rise: "President Murray illustrates labor's plight by citing the wages of the steel workers. In April 1945, the average weekly earnings of steelworkers were $56.32. By August 1946, they had been reduced to $49.73, despite the 18½ cent increase in hourly rates. But when present weekly earnings are considered in terms of what they will actually buy at present higher prices, even the most conservative government figures show they are worth only $43.28. In other words, the average steelworker has had his real wages cut by $13.04 a week since the end of the war. And other industrial workers have suffered similarly."

Daily Worker

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New York, Monday, December 23, 1946

A Slick Trick

ALONG with the ridiculous notion that labor is "asking too much" in wages to meet the cost of living, Big Business propagandists are spreading the equally cracked idea that "labor is getting too powerful."

As far as we are concerned, labor is the majority of the population; it produces the nation's wealth, along with the working farmers and farm laborers. And, therefore, it can never ask "too much" of the product which it itself creates.

It was left to Mr. Alfred Sloan of General Motors to dish out the idea this week that "today labor is a monopoly" which needs to be curbed as monopolies were allegedly curbed in the past.

It was the Scripps-Howard press, we believe, which hit on the bright idea of using the well-known anti-trust sentiment of the country against the trade unions. Addressing their propaganda to the middle classes of merchants, storekeepers and white collar workers, as well as the farmers, these papers worked up the idea that what is wrong with America is that "labor's monopoly has to be curbed."

In this way, the idea was to get the public to blame the trade unions for the economic dislocations of the country.

Or, put in another way, the idea was to get the middle classes to blame labor instead of blaming the trusts for the shortages in food, housing, clothing and for the high prices.

What this amounted to was for the trusts to tell the middle classes that if they wanted an increased share of the national income, they should not try to get it from the big corporations and banks who were hogging the top share, but from the lower-income classes.

The idea that "labor is today a monopoly" is a crackpot idea that could only be invented by a high-priced liar.

The truth of the matter in American society today is that labor has nothing but its labor power.

The vast majority of the American people do not own any kind of wealth that they can use to hire the labor of others. In order to live, most every-day Americans have to hire themselves out to the minority which owns America's productive machinery.

They are utterly **dependent** upon this small minority for their very lives. If the minority can't take any profit out of their labor, they are out of luck. They face unemployment, evictions and actual starvation.

The kind of people Mr. Sloan speaks for are the real monopolists of the USA. They own and control over 80 percent of the wealth and factories.

There can never be any kind of equality between the majority of Americans and the monopoly owners of the factories so long as the present system prevails.

On the economic front, the majority of Americans who work for a living can combine themselves into trade unions in order to be in a better bargaining position with the powerful employers. But that is about all they can achieve through such unions. They can't remedy the gross inequality between themselves as non-factory owning workers and the wealthy upper class—that is, merely by trade union organization they can't. Under the laws and traditions of this country, they can, when they so choose, decide to run the country's factories for the common welfare. But so far they haven't decided to do that yet.

Mr. Sloan's attack on the trade unions as a "monopoly" would even limit the right of the American workers to band together against their united and powerful enemies. He would establish laws which would put limits on trade unionism of such a kind as to make them helpless in reality.

He would outlaw the closed shop, permit employers to "talk against the union," that is, to threaten their employes with dismissals.

And he does this in the name of the very anti-trust traditions which labor itself created in the USA! A slick trick!

The people can never be a "monopoly" in the sense that the bankers and corporations are monopolies. When the people become the "monopoly" democracy is advanced. The real fight in America today is against the destructive, greedy, selfish monopolies. That's what Mr. Sloan wants us to forget.

ONLY A DREAM

Letters From Our Readers

Reader Writes From 'The Street'

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

George Morris' articles, "Operation Wall Street," in the Dec. 17 DW accurately covered the situation in "the Street." As an employe in one of the largest brokerage houses, I have tried to find the reasons for the attitude of many clerks. Their confusion and suspicion of unions is due to the strategy of firms which give bonuses and following the practice of favoring "key men" in each department. These men are given from $15 to $35 per week more than the others. They are considered "reliable" and serve to create a "rabbit-carrot" situation.

There is resentment by the clerks because the majority of them are underpaid. But now they are beginning to look toward unionism as a solution. With all their suspicion and confusion, the white collar Wall Streeters will see the true merits of organization.

A CLERK

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Smashing Picket Lines For the Bosses

Port Orchard, Wash.

Editor, Daily Worker:

I read today that many police were used to terrorize the pickets at the Allis Chalmers plant.

Peaceful picketing is sometimes turned into a riot because the police, acting as stooges for the bosses, are ordered to break the picket lines, hoping to smash the morale of the strikers.

We have reached a new high in the cost of living. The workers must have food, clothing and shelter. He has to strike to get more wages so he can keep and improve his standard of living. Workers must continue to organize and fight together against police brutality and for better living conditions.

WM. FERGUSON

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Liked Editorial With a Punch

New York

Editor, Daily Worker:

Let's have more editorials like the one appearing in December 16's issue. Show how rotten and cannibalistic capitalism is.

High-sounding phrases have become distorted through misuse. We must back them up with examples. Their dynamic meaning can be driven home with full force.

M. PELLY

WASHINGTON NOTES

BILBO'S PRINCIPLE IS IN THE BANK

By Rob F. Hall

WASHINGTON

THE THING THAT emerges with particular force from the Bilbo hearing before the Senate War Investigating Committee is the base immorality of the senior Senator from Mississippi.

I suspect that I, along with others, always felt Bilbo was motivated by principle, albeit a rank reactionary principle. I suppose we believed he was chiefly by ideology—a vulgar, backward, fascist, racist ideology but neyertheless something which made sense to the warped slave-master psychology of Bilbo and his friends.

The testimony before the committee, however, has established to the satisfaction of most observers that Theodore G. Bilbo has been motivated by nothing more complicated than his own self interest. His political organization has been in the final analysis merely a conveyor belt by which funds, gifts, Cadillac automobiles, furniture, houses, a lake and other assorted real estate have been transported into his possession.

Not that the Senator lacks an ideology. It is the ideology of Southern bourbon fascism, that is, of the plantation owner. Pleading before the committee that he is "a very poor man," Bilbo admitted he owns 3,300 acres, with about 20 tenant houses, and his own mansion, "Dream House No. 1."

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A PLANTER in his own right, therefore, he is in character when he blames the charges against him on "two groups, the Negro group and the Communists." Similarly he was in character when he did his act for the newsreel photographers.

"Say something, Senator," the cameraman said as they focused their lenses on him.

"Keep the Russians out—keep the Russians out—keep the Russians out," Bilbo said, enunciating slowly.

At this writing, it is impossible to say what will be the verdict of the Senate. Certainly Senators Ferguson and Mead are pressing the charges against Bilbo here far more energetically than did their colleagues, Ellender and Bridges, in Jackson, Miss. But the final outcome depends on too many factors to venture a prediction.

It is safe to speculate, however, on what will be history's verdict in the Bilbo case. It will be that a man with some ability and native shrewdness, but without a conscience, shamelessly exploited the backward prejudices of the rural poor and the greed of the rich to the benefit of himself and the detriment of the nation.

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THEODORE BILBO himself sprang from poor whites of South Mississippi. I remember stories told me by my mother, a country school teacher in what was then backwoods Pearl River county. The family lived in a small run-down shanty, she said, and the Bilbo children were poorly clothed. But runty, undersized Theodore showed even then a sharp intelligence.

As Bilbo reached manhood, James K. Vardaman was the dominating political figure in Mississippi. A flaming populist, calling down damnation on the greedy corporations and railroads, Vardaman captured the imagination of the states's small farmers. During World War I, Vardaman opposed U.S. entry into what he termed a bankers' war. The other side of Vardaman, like so many of the Southern populists, was a burning hatred of Negroes.

From Vardaman Bilbo learned the road to political success was through expressing the grievances of the people against the corporations. In his early days he combined this with his own brand of Negro-baiting. Today his attacks on Negroes, Jews, foreigners and Communists have become his main platform. Opposition to corporate rule has degenerated in his hands to nothing more than slanders against "New Yorkers." With the rich today he has no quarrel.

The pity is that more of the common people of Mississippi have not yet realized this.

SUBS GROW IN BROOKLYN

How They Solve the 'Sub' Problem

The 50 women in the Coney Island section of the Communist Party had a big problem, but this week it was well on the way to being solved.

They wanted to get out into the neighborhoods and sell subs to the Daily Worker and they wanted to work for rent control, but by the time the dishes and the cleaning were done and there was a free hour, there was no one to take care of the kids.

So they got together last Tuesday at IWO headquarters, 3109 Surf Ave., and took the kids along. On the second floor they had a tea and talked about their problems and how they could sell more subs. On the first floor, two of the women volunteered to look after the youngsters.

The kids had a wonderful time eating and playing games, and their moms got a lot of work done.

Before the meeting broke up, the housewives decided to: sell 100 subs during the press drive; meet every week to organize their work; sell one sub apiece by Dec. 22 as a Christmas gift to the section and form carriage brigades—two women, one to watch the kids and one to canvass—while the press drive is on.

Mrs. Mickey Langbert, press director of the group, says she hopes groups like this will spring up all over Brooklyn. She also said the refreshments, especially the chopped liver canapes made by Mrs. Hilda Weiss, were wonderful.

While these Coney Island mothers were holding a tea to plan The Worker sub drive, their youngsters had a fine time playing farmer-in-the-dell. Upper picture shows Mrs. Belle Ziegler (on her right) group chairman and Margaret Cowl (on her left) At left, Irene and Florence Levine supervise the kids' games in the newly-formed "nursery."

—Daily Worker Photos by Peter

Report on School Bias Due Today

The city's special report on discrimination against Jewish, Negro and Italian-American students by leading city and state medical colleges will be released this afternoon, it was learned yesterday. The findings of the City Council Special Investigating Committee, headed by Walter R. Hart, is expected to reveal shocking evidence of discriminatory admission practises by such institutions as the Columbia School of Physicians and Surgeons, the Cornell Medical College and the New York Homeolege and the New York Momeopahtic Medical College (Flower Hospital).

Creation of the committee at the request of 32 important organizations in the city, was voted unanimously by the City Council last Sept. 11; on Sept. 19, the Board of Estimate appropriated $20,000 for the investigation.

SCHOOLS ON SPOT

Powerful mass pressure, highlighted by a civil suit against Columbia by Stephen S. Wise, president of the American Jewish Congress, seeking cancellation of the university's tax privileges, has put the medical colleges in a spot.

It has long been known that leading medical colleges were barring local pre-med students—students of Jewish and Catholic denomination, but public hearings by the Council revealed there was not even a quota for Negro graduates from city colleges. They just couldn't get into medical training institutions.

Led by Communist Councilmen Benjamin J. Davis and Peter V. Cacchione, and by progressive Republican Stanley M. Isaacs and Laborite Eugene P. Connolly, various Council members introduced a variety of resolutions calling for a probe and insisting on a full hearing into the facts before action was taken.

The Committee's report is expected to give impetus to state legislation against discriminatory practices in local colleges. Such leading educational figures as Dr. Willard C. Rappleye of the Columbia College of Physicians and Surgeons and Dr. Dayton Edwards, Dean of Cornell University School of Medicine, have testified before the committee.

TONITE!

Brighton CP invites its membership to a section "Subotnik" meeting at

BRIGHTON COMMUNITY CENTER

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Main Report:
HENRY BERKOW, Sec. Org.

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Sydenham Safe For Present

As all Harlem churches celebrated "Save Sydenham Day" yesterday, hospital director David M. Dorin announced that donations amounting to $166,817 had taken the inter-racial institution off the critical list.

Dorin said all pressing bills had been paid, and for the first time in many years the hospital may be out of debt.

A total of $300,000 however, is needed if the hospital is to be assured of continued operation. Plans for an inter-racial nurses training center, a medical center and many other needed improvements are part of the hospital's goal for the near future.

Strike Date Set in Kans. City Stockyard

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 22 (UP).—Willard Murphy, CIO field representative, said last night contract renewal negotiations with the Kansas City Stockyards company had bogged down and a tentative strike date of Jan. 6 had been set by Packing House Workers Local 16.

The Union, with 300 members employed at the stockyards, is asking an 18-cent hourly increase.

WHAT'S ON

RATES: What's On notices for the Daily and The Worker are 35c per line (6 words to a line—3 lines minimum).

DEADLINE: Noon daily. For Sunday, Wednesday 4 p.m.; for Monday, Saturday 12 Noon.

Tomorrow Manhattan

XMAS EVE DANCE—UNAVA—Ferguson Chapter, Club 65, Penthouse, 13 Astor Pl. Entertainment, Cafe Society, Timmie Rogers, Hope Foye. Advance $1.20, at door, $1.50.

CHRISTMAS Eve Dance, Dec. 24, 8:30. Buddy Parker Orchestra and Carlos Carra's Rhumbas. $1 plus tax. Hotel Diplomat, 110 W. 43 St. Present this ad for free Christmas gift. Refreshments, entertainment.

Tomorrow Brooklyn

CLUB Action and Club Crown Heights, AYD, present Gala Christmas Eve Dance, 1190 St. John's Place (near Albany). Entertainment, eats. Sub. 90c.

Coming

REGISTRATION for Jefferson School winter term begins Thursday, Jan. 2nd, 2:00 to 9:00 p.m. daily. 10:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. Saturday. 575 Sixth Ave. (16 St.) WAtkins 9-1600.

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Vets See Action on Strauss Picketline

By Bernard Burton

New York's largest chain of auto supply stores—the Strauss outfit—has been ringed tight with a chain of pickets, most of them ex-GIs since a week ago Saturday. One hundred and eighty-five clerks, members of CIO Wholesale and Retail Employes Local 830, walked out of the 45 branches and the Maspeth, Queens warehouse after a five-hour fruitless conference with the firm which refused to arbitrate differences.

In less than one week the clerks were joined by 30 store managers and 18 office workers. The spark that set off the managers' walkout was a bit of old-fashioned strike-breaking, which landed two union men, both veterans, in the hospital, badly injured.

The men were struck by a speeding truck at the Maspeth warehouse, although no pickets were blocking the 100-yard runway. Driver of the vehicle was John Izzo, who admitted in Queens Felony Court that he had been hired at $16 a day and that he had been convicted previously on a charge of unlawful entry.

With Izzo were two helpers who received $14 daily. The truck ran down a group of men who were standing at the right of the driveway. Pickets said the vehicles was moving at about 45 miles an hour.

COMPANY PAYS BAIL

Izzo arraigned on a charge of simple assault, was put under on $5,000 bail—which the company put up.

The two ex-GI union men are still in Wyckoff Heights Hospital and will be there indefinitely—Paul Millman, with a vertical fracture of the pelvic bone and internal injuries, and Harry Samuels, with four broken ribs, a fractured shoulder and spinal nerve injuries.

Millman, 27, who served five years in the army, is the popular chairman of the union's auto accessory division.

The New York CIO Council this week entered a strong protest against the firm's strikebreaking violence. The company agreed to meet with Council leaders and promised to pay Samuels' wages for all the time hospitalized.

Samuels, 31, with 10 years service for the company, is being fed through a tube. Spinal nerve injuries prevent chewing and swallowing.

Louis Basis, soft-spoken manager of Local 830, declared that he union is suing Strauss Stores for $100,000 on behalf of each of the injured men. Basis pointed out that Strauss employes are the lowest paid chain workers in New York, with the minimum only 65 cents an hour.

"It isn't the union alone," Basis stressed, "that's going to win this fight, but the public as well." He said that public support already had brought about the closing of most of the stores and appealed to consumers to help bring about an early settlement.

SEEK AID

Basis said the union was going to appeal to community organizations to "adopt" Strauss pickets in their neighborhoods. Fifteen thousand leaflets and postcards will go out to consumers. They will be asked to sign and mail the cards, addressed to I. M. Strauss, head of the company, asking for an immediate settlement.

Issues which the company has refused to arbitrate are a $20 general increase with a $55 weekly minimum and the 44-hour, five and a half day week. Only "offer" of the company was that the men go back to work and negotiate later. Naturally, Basis said, it was turned down by the strikers.

STORE LOCATIONS

Locations of the Strauss Stores are:

MANHATTAN: 922 Eighth Avenue; 1321 First Avenue; 1221 St. Nicholas Avenue; 160 Second Avenue; 5 Cathedral Park Circle; Sherman Avenue and 207th Street; 430-34 W. 125th Street.

BRONX: 1936-44 Boston Road; 1049 E. 163d Street; 544 Fordham Road; 63 Westchester Square; 1219-21 Jerome Avenue; 571 Courtlandt Avenue; 4359 White Plains Road.

BROOKLYN: 1417 Bedford Avenue; 6720 Fifth Avenue; Coney Island Avenue and Kings Highway; 549 Atlantic Avenue; 574 Howard Avenue; 1161 Flatbush Avenue; 18th Avenue and 86th Strget; 2641 Atlantic Avenue; Union and Montrose Avenues; 60-59 Myrtle Avenue.

LONG ISLAND: Jamaica: 144-34 Hillside Avenue; Queens Village: 220-01 Jamaica Avenue; Ozone Park: 9441 Liberty Avenue; Astoria: 28-53 Steinway Avenue; Glendale: 60-59 Myrtle Avenue; Freeport: Sunrise Highway and Church Street; Hempstead: Main and Centre Streets; Patchogue: 8991 East Main Street; Little Neck: 255-12 Northern Blvd; Huntington: 324 Main Street; Flushing: 132-54 Roosevelt Avenue; Elmhurst; 86-03 Queens Blvd., Bayshore; 71 E. Main Street; Rockville Centre:180 Sunrise Highway; Glen Cove: 32 School Street; Sunnyside: 48-02 Queens Blvd; Woodhaven: 9441 Liberty Avenue; Woodside: 4802 Queens Blvd.

STATEN ISLAND: 630 Forest Avenue, Stapleton; 689 Bay Street, Stapleton.

New Rochelle: 402 Main Street; White Plains: 186 Martine Avenue; Portchester: 150-2 No. Main Street; Yonkers: 583 Central Park Avenue.

WAREHOUSE: 53-06 Grand Avenue, Maspeth.

PROGRESSIVES TAKE 8 OF 10 MINE, MILL UNION TOP SPOTS

Beating a concerted effort to defeat them by a combination on red-baiters and other disrupters, Robinson and Travis were elected by the largest vote ever cast for those offices.

CHICAGO, Dec. 22.—Progressives in the CIO International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union won eight of the general executive board's nine posts, it was revealed yesterday in the official tabulation of the results of the union's Nov. 4 referendum election.

A nine-man canvassing committee elected by the union's recent convention to tabulate and certify the results declared Reid Robinson, president, to have been reelected by a vote of 37,736 over James Leary, who polled 31,508.

Elected with Robinson, as vice-president, was Maurice E. Travis of Martinez, Cal., who defeated incumbent Ralph Rasmussen. The post of secretary-treasurer, formerly held by Leary, went to Charles W. Moyer in an uncontested election.

John J. Mankowski, incumbent board member o. the eastern region, retained his post, but his opponent, Joseph Scioli, a Robinson supporter, drew a surprisingly large vote.

Other District Board members, all Robinson supporters elected were: William Mason, Orville Larson, Angelo Verdu, Leonard Douglas, Homer Wilson, Chase Powers, Robert H. Carlin and Kenneth Eckert.

The contest in the IUMMSW was probably the most bitterly fought of any of the recent "right-left" union tests.

Keep Licensing of Nurses, Union Asks

The New York State Board of Regents' proposal to abolish licensing of practical nurses was opposed yesterday by Local 144 of the CIO Hospital Employes Union, United Public Workers.

Mrs. Estelle Robbins, president of the union said: "Without licensing, there will be no way of controlling the entrance of unqualified persons into practical nursing and no method of protecting the public against such people. This would be a long step backward in the established standards of public health service in our state."

In Memoriam

IN MEMORY of our dear husband and father, DMYTRO TELAN, who died Dec. 23, 1945.

Wife and Children.

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In this corner

Ray Is Still Tops, Tho Past Peak

By Bill Mardo

As many readers miss the 3 Star Edition of The Worker, we are carrying over this column on the championship fight.

RAY ROBINSON didn't have to apologize to anyone for his stirring win over tall 'n talented Tommy Bell, but later when the reporters filed out of his dressing room and he lay stretched out on his rubbing table, bathed in towels and a bathrobe, I asked Ray did he think the years had begun to catch up with him.

He looked at me, a serious cast covering his eyes, and simply said: "Well, that's for you to decide. I wasn't at my peak tonight. I've been sick, you know." Trainer George Gainsford added: "He's had the grippe in his system a few months now."

The question I had asked of Ray may sound a bit cruel considering the man had finally attained his dream of a world title that should've been his five years ago when he was a 21-year old sliver of streaked lightning whom no mortal could touch with a glove long enough to bother him . . . a kid who threw punches with the snap and speed of an electric shock. Yet as one who's been convinced for years that Ray Robinson has had no equal as the greatest fighter of his day, this scribe had to get an answer to the disturbing question from Ray himself. When you see the first signs of an unbelievably perfect fighting machine going back, believe me, it cuts into you like a knife. At least it did this writer who never again expects to see the likes of the fighter Ray was two years ago when he handled Jake LaMotta as though that great middleweight was a toy which he, Robinson, was enjoying to the utmost. For me, that will always be the most perfect ring performance I've ever seen. So will I also consider the greatest ring tragedy of modern times the painful fact that Ray Robinson spent the peak years of his career in unimportant boxing arenas of the nation, forced to fight the Maxie Shapiros and Izzy Janazzos over and over again only because the best men of his division hid from him as they would a leper.

I write no obituary for Ray Robinson here, because the sick scrapper who got off the floor from a seven-second knockout in round two and came back to cleverly ram enough brutal body blows in Tommy Bell's belly to take the sting out of him and then blast him to the canvas in the 11th round and insure the verdict that gave him the title four rounds later — that man, Ray Robinson, is still too much for any welterweight living and would still be my choice to beat your Rocky Grazianos and Marcel Cerdans and LaMottas and Zales, the best men in the middleweight division who outweigh Ray by at least ten pounds.

There will be future nights when Ray Robinson will look much better than he did against Tommy Bell, who as we reminded you the day of the fight, is unquestionably the finest welterweight in the world aside from Ray. Yes, there will be times again, when Ray, not weakened by the flu germ as he was Friday night past, will show more of the foot and hand speed, more of the coordination than was his the night he won the championship. But he'll never get it all back because man does not get younger with the passing years, and the slight signs noticeable that night six months ago when he kayoed a third-rate Joe Curcio in the first round, signs of lessened punching precision, those early marks of decay showed up again in the murderously rugged fight with Bell.

Court Notes

Boston College's 7 foot 1 Elmore Morganthaler scored 37 points as BC beat Fordham 72-50. . . . BC lost to Bowling Green earlier in the week. . . . Illinois Whiz Kids apparently ain't what they used to be. . . . lost one to Missouri and split a pair with California's defending champs out on the Coast. . . . Arkansas, beaten by NYU here last week, hung the first licking on St. Josephs in Philly 46-36. . . . Temple trimmed Colorado 47-40. . . . Canisius beat Louisian State 59-50. . . . U. of Washington dumped Ohio State's defending Big 9 champs 49-45. . . . Loyola of Chi., whipped here by St. Johns, beat Indiana. . . . Is Big 9 a little subpar this year? Comparatively that is. All teams are better.

WE PICK:

Manhattan over Dartmouth.

NYU over Oregon.

(RECORD: 17 out of 18.)

BROWNS BEAT YANKS 14-9 FOR AA TITLE

GRAHAM AND MOTLEY STAR

In near freezing weather before a crowd of 50,000, at Cleveland's Municipal Stadium the powerful Cleveland Browns smashed their way to a spectacular 14-9 victory over the New York Yankees yesterday to win the first championship playoff in the new All America Conference. The Browns, who beat the Yanks twice during the regular season, had to come from behind with four minutes to go. Otto Graham, former Northwestern All American and a great passer all day, whipped a 15 yard touchdown heave to Dante Lavelli in the end zone to wipe out the New Yorkers' 9-7 lead and set the enthusiastically partisan crowd wild.

The Yanks got off to an early 3-0 lead in the first quarter after an intercepted pass and a quick drive to the Cleveland three, where the embattled Brown line held. Johnson booted the field goal from the 11.

After receiving the following kickoff Graham passed to Jones who apparently raced 70 yards for a touchdown but the play was brought back to the Brown 35 for clipping. From here the Browns moved with six first downs to the Yankee 3 where Grahm was snowed under

Lou Groza, "The Toe," nursing a bad left leg, missed a 52 yard field goal in the second quarter, first of three such missed attempts. But shortly afterward the Browns struck for the touchdown that put them ahead.

Passes to Speedie and Lavelli, crack ends, brought the ball to the Yankee 13. From there Marion Motley, big Negro fullback, crashed over in two tries, going to the 2 on the first buck and careening into the end zone standing up on the second. Groza converted to give the Browns a 7-3 halftime lead.

Another Groza field goal was wide from the 42 after the second half opened and then Ace Parker led the Yankees on a touchdown drive of 80 yards, mixing short passes, Sanders' and his own running to a first down on the 2, from where Sanders went over. Johnson's try for the extra point was blocked.

Motley gave the Browns another chance when he shot through the Yank line on a quick opening play and raced 51 yards to the Yankee 26 in the longest scrimmage run of the day. Graham's pass to Lavelli brought it to the 13, and then Groza missed a field goal from the 20.

But the Browns had too much for the Yanks to hold off indefinitely. After Motley crashed 10 yards to the Cleveland 34, Speedie made a great shoestring catch of Graham's pitch on the Yankee 42. Motley then blasted 15 big yards to the Yankee 27, Colella took a shovel pass to the 15 for a first down and the winning touchdown play was set up.

CAN'T RULE THEM OUT FOR TRYING!

You can't rule them out for trying. The teams of the All America Conference in their player draft Saturday night at Cleveland picked the greatest stars in the collegiate ranks, some of whom were already "picked" by National League teams. The Yankees got the option on negotiating with Charley Trippi, who is reportedly more interested in a big league baseball career. The Dodgers named Doc Blanchard and the Frisco Dons said "Oh well, we'll take Glenn Davis." Johnny Lujack was the choice of the Chi. Rockets. He has been selected by the Chi. Bears of the N. L. as the possible replacement for Sid Luckman. If the boys named do turn pro there'll be some fancy bidding between the two leagues, which is strictly OK with the boys.

All About Basketball

Picking NYU and Rating Kentucky

By Lester Rodney

TWO OF the good unbeaten teams of the country meet tonight in the feature of the Garden doubleheader when NYU's sparkling ensemble plays Oregon. In the opener, improved Manhattan meets Dartmouth, perennial Ivy League champs.

Oregon beat Niagara at Buffalo Saturday night 67-60, marking its 8th straight with an offensive average of 69 per game. Unlike some stringbean teams from Oregon in the past, this one averages 6-1½, not much of a height advantage over the locals.

NYU has played three, beating Connecticut, St. Francis and Arkansas in the Garden. Little Don Forman, driving layup specialist, is high with 47 and Sid Tanenbaum, the city's greatest all around performer is second with 40.

Manhattan, which walloped Brooklyn College last week, lost its first start in the Garden, a close one to Western Michigan, which went home and beat mighty Michigan U. to make the locals look good. Dartmouth, beaten by Holy Cross Saturday night, has two all Ivy League performers, lots of veterans and as usual, the majority of its starting personnel comes from the metropolitan area.

HOW GOOD WAS KENTUCKY

The much touted Kentucky five fully lived up to its reputation in blasting St. Johns Saturday night before the Garden's all-time record crowd of 18,493. St. Johns is not a great team, but a 70-50 margin over the Brooklynites still speaks volumes.

Kentucky is packed with high class right down to such "substitutes" as Jimmy Jordan, two-time All American at North Carolina and Wah Wah Jones, star of last year's national tourney winners. Rollins, Beard, Tingle and Holland were too fast and good for a St. Johns team geared around its big, slow, though point-producing Boykoff.

Kentucky will undoubtedly be back for the tourney. Good as it is, we're not all ready to concede it the "No. 1" spot in the nation. It would first have to meet and beat NYU and or CCNY, better rounded and far deeper teams than St. Johns. While the visitors looked terrific is building up a 35-26 margin over the Redmen in the first half, it was only when its superior reserves told that it ran the reserve-less losers into the ground, late in the game.

LIU had surprisingly little trouble with a Tennessee team rated second to Kentucky in the Southeastern Conference. The 42-32 margin could have been larger it seemed. The big men, Holub, Verdeschi and Kassler, did the major execution, abetted by little Nat Miller's playmaking.

Apparently LIU is really a more effective team that it appears to be. Certainly the Oklahoma A&M team it nosed out won't lose many more and may even be back for the tourney. Texas, its long conqueror, by one point, left here to trounce Canisius and DePaul and is still unbeaten.

South Bender Calls Routing Of Jimcrow Top '46 Event

(There are two more days to get into the contest. Name "The Outstanding Sports Event of '46" in less than 200 words. Five prizes to be awarded.)

Sports Contest Editor:

While I'm no longer a sports scribe, the memory of spring diamonds and autumn gridirons lingers on. I can't help putting my two cents in.

Jimcrow took an awful pasting in 1946 sports events. That's the big story this year, as I see it. When Jackie Robinson, in a Montreal uniform, smacked his first hit, he fired a shot heard round the country. Sports Jimcrow will never be the same. Only a beginning, true—but what a beautiful clean-cut, zingling beginning!

Horace Gillom and Bill Bass and the Nevada students and citizens who gave Jimcrow Mississippi State a lesson in real Americanism. Levi Jackson and Marion Motley. Joe Louis and two more kayos. Paul Robeson, a great artist, anti-fascist and a great athelete, singing for Spain.

And what about that day last June in San Antonio when thousands of Texans watched seven national titles go to Negro athletes in the AAU track championships. It was the first big non-Jimcrow meet in the heart of the South. The athletes, Negro and white, used the same Pullman, ate together in the regular dining car. Bilbo wept.

What a season!

Fraternally,
S. BOORDA
South Bend, Indiana.

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PERSONAL

THE membership of Lodge 139 JPFO wishes Brother Dave Levinson quick recovery from his illness.

AUCTION SALE

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Arrowhead

BOOKS — FILMS — THE ARTS

Spirit of 'No Pasaran' Fans Hope of Free Spain

By Irving Burns

Jacques N——checked the Browning machine gun for the tenth time, he lifted the sight leaf, made sure of the range, touched the water jacket, the belt, then satisfied sat back and waited.

The Boches had to come up this road, and there was no cover for them, nothing, just hard baked road, and the beating sun. He could sweep the whole area in a few moments, spraying it with lead, each bullet a messenger of vengeance of death to the Boches, to the Nazis.

Jacques, a member of Maquis Groupe du Nord, was a veteran of many battles against the fascists, in the streets of Paris, in Spain, with the International Brigade. But now it was different, now the Germans were running for their lives, pursued by American tanks, American planes, and Jacques sat behind an American machine gun, waiting, waiting for a chance to even the score. Not like in Spain . . . now there was plenty . . . planes, tanks, guns—everything. . . .

NO PASARAN

He saw them, a bedraggled dejected column, they slogged along the road, tattered and tired . . . no longer the Ubermenschen, the conquerors, and Jacques squeezed the trigger of the Browning . . . and the lead sprayed from the barrel.

Above the machine gun chatter, the crackle of small arms fire, Jacques shouted "No Pasaran! No Pasaran!" . . . They Shall Not Pass . . . and as he fed another belt into the Browning, he smiled . . . if the Germans heard, let them know an International Brigade man was killing them.

The colors of the International Brigade, the first fighters against fascism, are lowered, and their battle flags, inscribed with memorable honors—Madrid, Jarama, Guadalajara, Brunete, Quinto - Belchite, Sierra, Pandols-Teruel, Ebro Defensive, Ebro Offensive-Aragon—have been folded away for ten years.

Yet, many of the shock troops for Democracy who fought in Spain, their families, their widows throughout Europe are in dire want and privation, especially in Italy, France and Greece.

CALL FOR AID

Luigi Longo, former Inspector General of the International Brigade, under the name Gallo, which he used to dodge Mussolini's police, now a member of the Italian Parliament, has issued a call for aid to the Brigade's survivors

Noted Andre Marty, organizer of the International Brigade, now in the French Chamber of Deputies asks for help for the widows and orphans of Brigade men.

Answering the call for help, the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, the Americans who fought in Spain, are coming to the rescue,

GENE KELLY, sponsor of 'Star Night For Spain.'

backed by some of the brightest stars on Broadway and Hollywood headliners. The vets, who boast a World War II record with members on almost every front, are planning a tremendous benefit for Republican Spain to be held at the Belasco Theatre, Jan. 19, 1947.

ALL-STAR PROGRAM

John Garfield, Gene Kelly, Lena Horne and June Havoc are among the top stage and screen stars sponsoring the star-studded program. Henry "Here's" Morgan, hilarious radio comedian, and Dorothy Parker, noted wit and authoress, will share the M.C. spot. Among the features will be the specially written **Cantata of the Spanish Underground** by Norman "Big Road" Rosten, with an original score by Henry Brand, brilliant young American composer, starring Sam Wanamaker, male lead of **Joan of Lorraine.** Susan Reed, petite ballad singer; Earl "Ballad for Americans" Robinson; George Kleinsinger, composer of the **Whitman Cantata, the Brooklyn Cantata** and the popular **Tubby the Tuba;** J. Edward Bromberg, of the stage and screen, and from the new **Street Scene** Sheila Bond and Danny Daniels, and the always wonderful Juanita Hall, are only some of the top-notchers who will appear.

From the trenches of Spain, and the fox-holes of World War II, the veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade chorus will sing the songs they learned on the Spanish battlefields, as a special attraction.

Tickets for **Star Night for Spain** are available at the Lincoln Brigade office, Suite 712, 55 W. 42 St. They range in price from $1.80 to $4.80.

Simmons' Life of Tolstoi

By Samuel Sillen

ERNEST J. SIMMONS has written the most exhaustive biography of Tolstoy available in English (Little, Brown & Co., $5.00). He faced a formidable task. For the Russian novelist's life (1828-1910) spans nearly a century from the post-Napoleonic period to the eve of the Socialist Revolution. His literary productions add up to more than 450 titles, while books and articles about him run into many thousands. The Moscow Tolstoy Museum of the Institute of World Literature contains 192,500 separate documents, including manuscripts of novels and tales, letters, diaries, notebooks, correspondence and the reminiscences of Tolstoy's relatives and close friends.

Prof. Simmons has made extensive use of new materials uncovered by Soviet research, which "has significantly increased our knowledge of the man, of his life and thought and writings." The biographer has made available to American readers the valuable material included in the 39 volumes of the Jubilee Edition which is being published in the Soviet Union—the edition will include some 95 volumes. "When the Jubilee Edition is completed," writes Prof. Simmons, "it will stand as one of the finest monuments of scholarship and national devotion erected to the memory of a great writer." The advantages of American-Soviet cultural collaboration are exemplified in this work by Prof. Simmons, who is chairman of the Department of Slavic Languages at Columbia University and chairman of the board of the American Russian Institute.

The biography, while making a valuable scholarly contribution, is in no sense written as an academic tract. It is an absorbing narrative, illuminating areas of Tolstoy's life omitted in previous studies in a straightforward, chronological account that never relies on mere conjecture or fictive interpretation.

In these pages one may trace the complex evolution of the literary giant whose contradictions Lenin summed up in 1908 as follows:

"On the one hand, an artist of genius, contributing not only incomparable pictures of Russian life, but literary productions of the first rank that belong to world literature. On the other hand, a landowner, wearing the martyr's crown in the name of Christ.

"On the one hand, an extraordinarily powerful, direct and sincere protest against social lies and hypocrisy; on the other, a Tolstoyan, that is, a worn-out historical sniveler called the Russian intellectual, who, publicly beating his breast, cries: 'I am bad, I am vile, but I am striving after moral self-perfection; I no longer eat meat and now live on rice cutlets.'

"On the one hand, relentless criticism of capitalist exploitation, the exposure of governmental violence and of the comedy of justice and governmental administration, revelations of all the depths of contradictions between the growth of wealth and the achievements of civilization, and the growth of poverty, the brutalization and suffering of the working masses. On the other hand, weak-minded preaching of 'non-resistance to evil' by force."

Such contradictions strike one forcibly as one reads the life of Tolstoy, the rebel who preached loving one's enemy, the realist who preached a renunciation of the material world.

Simmons has given us an account that is at once sympathetic and objective in its approach. He has taken to heart Tolstoy's own words: "I clearly realized that my biography, if it suppressed all the nastiness and criminality of my life—as they customarily write biographies—would be a lie, and that if one is going to write my biography, one must write the whole truth."

The book suffers, I feel, from too little critical analysis of Tolstoy's great artistic works and from a too sketchy account of the social and cultural environment in which the artist developed. But while the author seems excessively reticent about interpreting his subject, he gives us the rich materials for judgment. And what we see, after we have taken into account all of Tolstoys multitudinous failings, is his great devotion to truth in art, his sensitivity to the sufferings of humanity, his moral protest against evil.

We can better understand why Chekhov could write in 1899:

"I fear the death of Tolstoy. If he should die, then a great gaping void would exist in my life . . . when there is a Tolstoy in literature, then it is easy and pleasant to be a writer; even to recognize that one has not done or will not do anything is not so terrible, for Tolstoy does it for all. His achievement serves as a justification for those hopes and expectations that we possess in literature."

Another Movie Murder

Co-starring the explosive Betty Hutton and a stronger, handsomer Sonny Tufts **Cross My Heart** at the Paramount makes a feeble effort in the direction of satire on murder stories and courtroom trials. At times the script indicates that it might have been something before becoming mangled by the Ifim's producers. But all that is currently on view at the Paramount is a tortuous, ineptly filmed story of a girl who confesses to a murder she never committed in order to give her husbandt-o-be a chance at his first case as a lawyer.—D.P.

BRIEFS

A Conference-Forum on the subject of centralization in music will be held in the Juilliard Concert Hall, 130 Claremont Ave., on Sunday, Dec. 29. The Conference will be sponsored by the Alumni Association of the Juilliard Graduate School and has been set up to air this increasingly crucial question.

Six distinguished speakers will appear at the Conference. Olin Downes will discuss the place of the critic in decentralization. Morton Gould will discuss radio and motion pictures. Horace Grenell will take up decentralization in terms of current plans. Douglas Moore will discuss the role of education. Olga Samaroff will present a survey of what has been achieved thus far. Robert Shaw will discuss decentralization in terms of community activities.

The Conference, to which the general public is cordially invited, will begin at 1:00 p.m. and end at 7:30 p.m. Those wishing invitations may obtain them by writing to Fredell Lack, Secretary, Juilliard Graduate School Alumni Association, 160 W. 73 St., New York 23, N. Y., and enclosing a stamped and self-addressed envelope.

RADIO

EVENING

6:00-WNBC—News Reports
WOR—George C. Putnam, News
WJZ—News; Kiernan's Corner
WCBS—News—Harry Marble
WMCA—News; Recorded Music
WQXR—News; Music to Remember
6:15-WNBC—Serenade to America
WOR—Bob Elson, Interviews
WJZ—Ethel and Albert
WCBS—In My Opinion
6:30-WOR—News—Fred Vandeventer
WJZ—Allen Prescott
WCBS—Sports—Red Barber
WMCA—Racing Results
WQXR—Dinner Concert
6:40-WNBC—Bill Stern, Sports
6:45-WNBC—Lowell Thomas
WOR—Sports—Stan Lomax
WJZ—Lawrence and Marley
WCBS—Robert Trout, News
WMCA—Sports Resume
7:00-WNBC—Supper Club Variety
WOR—Fulton Lewis Jr., Comment
WJZ—Headline Edition
WCBS—Mystery of the Week
WMCA—News; Recorded Music
WQXR—News; Concert Stage
7:15-WNBC—News of the World
WOR—The Answer Man
WJZ—Elmer Davis, News
WCBS—Jack Smith Show
WMCA—Five-Star Final
7:30-WNBC—Barry Wood Show
WOR—Henry J. Taylor, Comment
WJZ—Lone Ranger
WCBS—Bob Hawk Show
WMCA—J. Raymond Walsh
WQXR—Treasury of Music
7:45-WNBC—H. V. Kaltenborn
WOR—Sports—Bill Brandt
WMCA—Musical Playhouse
WHN—J. Steel
8:00-WNBC—Cavalcade of America
WOR—Crime Club
WJZ—Lum 'n' Abner
WCBS—Inner Sanctum Show
WMCA—News; Music
WQXR—News; Symphony Hall
8:15-WJZ—John Paris, Songs
8:30-WNBC—Eleanor Steber, Soprano
WOR—Case Book of Gregory Hood
WJZ—The Fat Man—Play
WCBS—Joan Davis Show
8:45-WMCA—Bert Andrews, Comment
WCBS—Bill Henry, News
9:00-WNBC—Helen Traubel, Soprano; Apollo Boys Choir of Texas
WOR—Gabriel Heatter
WJZ—Dark Venture—Play
WCBS—Radio Theatre
WMCA—News; Amateur Hour
WQXR—News; Concert Hall
9:15-WOR—Real Stories
WMCA—Christmas in Korea
9:30-WNBC—Victor Borge Show; Benny Goodman Orchestra
WOR—Lombardo's Orchestra
WJZ—Johnny Olsen's Rumpus Room
WQXR—Designs in Harmony
9:45-WQXR—Great Names
10:00-WNBC—Buddy Clark, Baritone; Faith Orchestra
WOR—Broadway Talks Back
WJZ—The Doctors Talk It Over
WCBS—The Screen Guild Play
WMCA—News; Footlight Revue
WQXR—News; Opera Preview
10:15-WJZ—Joe Mooney Quartet
10:30-WNBC—Dr. I. Q. Quiz
WOR—The Symphonette
WJZ—Murder at Midnight—Drama
WCBS—Sweeney and March
WMCA—Recorded Music
WQXR—Just Music
11:00-WNBC, WOR—News; Music
WJZ, WCBS—News; Music
WMCA—News; Talk; Music
WQXR—News; Symphony Music
11:30-WCBS—Evelyn Pasen, Soprano
11:35-WOR—Cleveland Caroleers
12:00-WNBC, WJZ—News; Music
WCBS—News; Dance Music
WMCA—News; Music
WQXR—News Reports

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HENRY FONDA DANA ANDREWS

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Tyrone Power - Gene Tierny - John Payne
Anne Baxter-Clifton Webb-Herbert Marshall
Darryl F. Zanuck's production of
W. Somerset Maugham's
"The Razor's Edge"
ROXY 7th Ave. & 50th St.

Betty HUTTON-Sonny TUFTS in "Cross My Heart"
PARAMOUNT
THE ANDREWS SISTERS
LES PAUL & HIS TRIO
TONY PASTOR

Daily Worker

New York, Monday, December 23, 1946

Japan Disaster Toll Over 2,000; Many Homeless

TOKYO, Japan, Dec. 22 (UP).—The total of dead, missing and injured in Saturday's giant tidal wave, heaved up out of the inland sea by an earthquake, mounted to 2,078 today and even that figure seemed far from complete. Rescue parties, pushing through the devastated area of southwestern Japan, were hampered by washed-out roads, crevasses and landslides. Railroads were impassable; telephone and telegraph lines were down and there was no hope of their being restored for days.

At least 500,000 Japanese were estimated to be without homes. Thousands of these, unable to find other shelter.

The most recent tabulation listed 946 as dead, 1,036 as injured and 96 missing. It was known that 5,547 homes were destroyed and 14,000 others damaged, but it was obvious that this was only a fraction of the total.

Two thousand, one hundred and ninety-five ships—1,200 of which were cargo vessels—were either wrecked or swept ashore where they probably can never be recovered.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters said a three-man United States Military Government team stranded on the Wakayama Peninsula was safe on high ground with plenty of food. A rescue team was expected to reach them soon.

Military Government still had not been able to confirm a Japanese report that a group of Americans was on a boat swept over by the wave. Lieut. Earl Hardy of Corpus Christi, Tex., was said to be in command of the Americans on the boat.

Both Americans and British authorities said they had no casualties on heavily-hit Shikoku Island.

The stricken area encompassed 60,000 square miles, from Osaka on the east to Hiroshima on the west and extended inland as far as the shrine city of Kyoto.

Ten more earthquakes shook the coast of central Kyushu Island Sunday. Many residents fled from their homes when they felt the first quiver, but there was no damage.

PLAN HARLEM COMMUNITY DRIVE FOR MARCANTONIO

A Harlem-wide campaign against the Rankin-Dewey-inspired effort to unseat Rep. Vito Marcantonio was begun yesterday as the result of the legislative conference of the Peoples Committee, headed by Rep. A. Clayton Powell.

Action was taken at the conference after a spirited defense of Marcantonio, led by Rep. Powell and Councilmen Benjamin J. Davis and Eugene P. Connolly.

Four points were emphasized by Rep. Powell in discussing the Marcantonio issue:

1. The people of Harlem, Negro and white, desire the speediest apprehension of the murderer of Joseph Scottoreggio.

2. The people of Harlem will fight together against every effort to unseat Marcantonio.

3. Instead of persecuting labor and liberal forces the authorities should inquire into the thuggery used against Negro veterans at the Dewey election rally in Harlem on Nov. 3.

4. If Rankin introduces a resolution on the floor of the House to unseat Marcantonio, Powell will introduce a resolution to unseat Rankin.

"It is high time," Powell declared, "that there be a national legislative conference of all the 50 or more elected officials of the Negro people together with labor, including white legislators who represent directly Negro communities.

"The principal urgencies which require such united action are the violent anti-labor campaign which has already begun in Congress and the attacks against the Negro people and other minority groups in the country."

Rep. Powell proposed a committee in New York to explore the possibilities of such a conference. Ex-officio members of the Committee as proposed by the Harlem Congressmen included Councilman Davis, Asemblyman Hulan Jack and other elected officials from the Harlem community.

In a statement yesterday, Councilman Davis said that the conference was one of the most important ever held in Harlem and marked the beginning of broader community unity.

Who, Me? Says He

"I DIDN'T DO IT" is the new song of Alvin Paris, charged with attempting to bribe two members of the professional football Giants. The 28-year-old dandy now says "I wanted to be a Broadway boy and a big shot but I am innocent of this charge." He admits wining and dining Merle Hapes, the Giant player directly approached, but trying to fix the game??? Tsk, task.

Paris goes on trial tomorrow (Tuesday) in General Sessions Court before Judge Saul S. Streit. Among those who may be called are Mayor O'Dwyer, Police Commissioner Wallander, Bert Bell, president of the National Football League and some Broadway showgirls and models who made the rounds with Paris.

Assembly OKs French Budget

The French National Assembly yesterday overwhelmingly approved the Socialist interim government's economy budget, designed to save the franc, by a vote of 530 to 60. The budget covers the first three months of 1947.

White Students Aiding Jimcrowed Texas Negro

Special to the Daily Worker

AUSTIN, Texas, Dec. 22.—The white students of the University of Texas are rallying to the cause of Heman Marion Sweatt, a Houston Negro student who is seeking entrance to the university law school.

So far 16 organizations have given their unanimous endorsement to the campus fund drive of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which is conducting the legal struggle in Sweatt's behalf.

On Dec. 12, District Court Judge Roy C. Archer in a decision from an appeal from a lower court, ruled Sweatt could not enter the school on the grounds that a proposed law school for Negroes at Houston would provide training "substantially equivalent" to that offered at the university. This decision will be appealed by NAACP attorneys Thurgood Marshal and W. J. Durham.

In campaigning for funds, the students set up booths on the sidewalks, across the street from the university. Volunteer workers at the booths said that policemen told them the sidewalk booths were in violation of a city ordinance, but that they would not be molested if there were no complaints.

Monday, Dec. 16, at the Dorie Miller Auditorium, 1,000 people Negro and white packed the mass rally which climaxed the NAACP campaign.

The outspoken folk lorist, J. Frank Dobie was a main speaker. He supported the admission of Sweatt to the University because the state would not "establish anything but a farce under the name of a university for Negroes."

He further condemned the educational system in Texas which deprives Negro citizens of equal educational opportunity, declaring, "To give citizens the right to vote and then to withhold from them the opportunity for education would be like giving a soldier a gun and refusing to allow him to have ammunition."

Jim Smith, student president of the University and newly-elected legislator from Weatherford, declared at the meeting that he would do everything in his power to insure that Sweatt would not be persecuted or mistreated upon his admission to the University.

Rev. A. A. Lucas, president of the Houston Branch of the NAACP, spoke at the meeting and urged:

"Let us not give up the struggle. . . . The time is not far distant when we will study together, work together, live together, go to heaven together, and those who go elsewhere, let them go together!"

BROADWAY BEAT

by BARNARD RUBIN

THE BRITISH LABOR GOVERNMENT *is permitting fascist anti-Semitic groups, organized by traitors, to function freely.* **Sir Oswald Mosley,** *Britain's self-styled Hitler, has organized a well-financed nation-wide network of book clubs spreading Nazi-like propaganda.*

John Beckett, *who before the war was associated with Mosley and William Joyce (the treasonous Lord Haw-Haw) is now secretary of the British People's Party which is distributing the Protocols of the Elders of Zion, basic pamphlet of all anti-Semitic gangs.*

Another Jew-baiter, **Arnold Lesse,** *once convicted on sedition charges, is giving lectures featured by a defense of Julius Streicher, convicted Nazi war criminal.*

• • •

The World of Make-Believe

Billy Rose writes a slick column for PM—only he doesn't write it. Ghost-writers are Lee Rogow, formerly with the Blackstone Advertising Agency—and a newspaperman named Sullivan whom Rose picked up via a blind ad in the Saturday Review of Literature. . . .

• • •

Maurice Chevalier due to arrive here February 6th on the S.S. America. French Ambassador **Henri Bonnet** and wife will sponsor his first appearance late in February. . . .

• • •

Loew's MGM, the movies' biggest company, swinging the economy axe—but deep. Talent department hit hard and talk of not signing any new talent for next six months, possibly a year. . . .

The theater chapter of the American Veteran's Committee will award its first Scroll of Honor to theater people fighting discrimination in their field. Among those who will be honored are the Joan of Lorraine Co., for their stand against discrimination in Washington, D.C. theaters; and Jose Ferrer and Dorothy Gish for insisting on clauses in their contracts barring playing Jimcrow theaters. Ceremony scheduled for Monday, January 13, midnight, at the Alvin Theater. . . .

Betty Maude, the Venus of Billy Rose's **Venus on the Half Shell,** bedded as a result of an auto accident while en route to a benefit performance at the Apollo Theater. . . .

The coming hit, **Toplitzky of Notre Dame,** curiously enough, featuring a song, "I Wanna Go to City College." (Prediction: newcomer **Frank Marlowe** who sings it, will go places.). . . .

What's this about the big money boys squeezing out the original backer of **Beggars' Holiday,** who was with the show from scratch? . . . .

Ann Dvorak, now returning to the screen, is a direct descendant of famed symphonic composer Anton Dvorak. . . .

Cinemagazine **Movieland** prepared a questionnaire for its readers to fill out. Leading questions: "Do you approve of stars engaging in political activities?" Whatsamatta, aren't actors citizens? . . . .

• • •

Raised Eyebrow Department: From yesterday's Sunday Worker, page 10, Magazine Section. "Sex is certainly something which all progressives have always encouraged and supported."

(EDITOR'S NOTE: You can drop the eyebrow. Printer's error omitted the word 'education' after 'Sex.' As my mother used to say, "Education makes quite a difference"!). . . .

• • •

Outright Lie Department: The Wage Earner, published by the **Catholic Association of Trade Unionists** in its last issue, speaking of the radio debate between **George Morris** and **Milton Murray,** red-baiting president of the Newspaper Guild, said: "The Daily Worker . . . ignored the . . . debate, leading to speculation that Morris hadn't done his best by dialectical materialism."

Facts: Murray himself has admitted that Morris wiped the floor with him. The Worker reprinted **every word** of the debate. . . .

• • •

Wonder why the Post's **Leonard Lyons** didn't use this when he was told about it:

The State Department's Ben Cohen, Henry Pratt Fairchild, and B. Izarov, Pravda correspondent and widely known Hero of the Soviet Union, were attending a birthday party at the Skaska for Walter Kerr, the Herald Tribune correspondent. The party was featured with much genial toasting and finally all toasted Izarov for his valor as a Hero of the Soviet Union. Izarov toasted back: "Here's to the day when there won't be any necessity for Heroes of the Soviet Union." . . .

CHINA COMMUNISTS PIERCE PEIPING DEFENSE RING

Kuomintang military quarters reported yesterday that Communist troops, beating almost unceasingly for the past 10 days against Peiping's outer defense ring, have captured Lihsienchen and are threatening nearby Anting, rail city on the Peiping-Mukden railway 17 miles southeast of Peiping, according to United Press.

Kuomintang reinforcements have been rushed to Anting following an urgent appeal for more troops, it was said. Lihsienchen is a small town just outside of Anting. Yesterday military quarters here admitted that 10 Chinese Communist regiments, in their strongest offensive of the civil war in the Peiping sector, captured 30 unidentified towns bordering the railway in the vicinity of Anting.

Other Communist units, reported to number near 1,000, made the second attack within the past 48 hours against the outskirts of Tangshan, most important coal mining area in North China, and midway station point between Shanhaikwan and Tientsin on the Peiping-Mukden line.

The Communists were reported to have been repulsed after nine hours of skirmishing in which Chiang Kai-shek's troops employed U. S. made armored cars.

Dispatches from Tsingtao said Communists had again severed the Tsingtao railway after traffic had been resumed only a few days ago. The Communists blew up bridges and removed tracks at two different places along the line.